



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE SANIDAD DE LA
PRODUCCIÓN AGROPECUARIA

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE ACUERDOS SANITARIOS
Y CONTROL EN FRONTERA

MINISTÉRIO DA
AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA
E ABASTECIMENTO



REINO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, PESCA Y
ALIMENTACION

Dirección General de Sanidad de la
Producción Agraria

Subdirección General de Acuerdos Sanitarios
y Control en Frontera

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA,
PECUÁRIA E ABASTECIMENTO

Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária

Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal e
Insumos Agrícolas

**SYSTEMS APPROACH (SA) FOR
MANAGING THE RISK OF *Lobesia botrana*
IN FRESH FRUIT OF *Vitis vinifera* (GRAPE)
TO BE EXPORTED FROM SPAIN INTO
BRAZIL**



Systems Approach (SA) for managing the risk of *Lobesia botrana* in fresh fruit of *Vitis vinifera* (grape) to be exported from Spain into Brazil

1. Preamble and scope

This SA covers exports of fresh fruit of grape from Spain to Brazil and reflects the written agreement between the NPPO of Brazil and the NPPO of Spain on *Lobesia botrana* risk management measures for this commodity.

Only fresh fruit harvested from production sites that are approved by National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Spain are eligible for export.

Only commercial consignments will be exported into Brazil.

2. Acronyms Definitions and Abbreviations

IPM= Integrated pest management

IPM is the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.

ISPM = International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures

NPPO = National Plant Protection Organization

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests as stated in ISPM No. 5.

3. Registration of Production Sites and Packinghouses

A list of all registered production sites and packinghouses will be available upon request.

A handwritten signature in black ink is located in the bottom right corner of the page. Above the signature is a circular stamp, which appears to be a red or orange official seal, though the color is not clearly visible. The signature is written in a cursive style.

4. Participating organizations

A. National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Brazil

Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal e Insumos Agrícolas
Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento of Brazil
Brasília, Brazil.

B. National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Spain

Directorate-General for Health of Agricultural Production
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Madrid, Spain.

5. General responsibilities of the Parties

5.1 All Parties' responsibilities

Annually review and, if requested by one Party, co-operatively amend the SA. The current SA shall remain valid until any amendment is mutually agreed.

5.2 NPPO of Brazil

- A. Provide to the NPPO of Spain any changes of phytosanitary standards and requirements that are relevant for the production of and export into Brazil of fresh fruit of grape.

5.3 NPPO of Spain

- A. Implement, enforce, and comply with the requirements of this SA. Inspect and register the production sites of fresh fruit of grape intended for export to Brazil.
- B. Inspect the production sites for the presence of *Lobesia botrana*, in accordance with the procedures laid down in this SA (point 6.2).
- C. Conduct phytosanitary inspections of lots intended for export to Brazil and issue phytosanitary certificates.

5.4 Producers of fresh fruit of grape (production sites)

- A. Have their production sites, from which fresh fruit of grape are intended for export under this SA, approved by the NPPO of Spain. Submit all information required by the NPPO of Spain along with the request for registration, including a contact point responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements of this SA.
- B. Apply good agricultural practices and implement all the requirements laid down in this SA. Apply only control measures that are authorized in Spain, while respecting Brazil import tolerances. Conduct and document all pertinent activities in a growers register.
- C. Conduct regular monitoring or have designated monitors operating in the production sites. Register the results of the monitoring activity in a growers register.



5.5 Operators of packing facilities (packinghouses)

- A. Have their packinghouses, from which fresh fruit of grape are intended for export under this SA, approved by the NPPO of Spain. Submit all information required by the NPPO of Spain along with the request for registration, including a contact point responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements of this SA.
- B. Current phytosanitary legislation on products, official controls and hygiene should be applied, and records of all the interventions should be maintained.

6. Management Measures at origin¹

6.1 Procedures to approve "production sites"

- A. Production sites interested to export to Brazil shall fulfil an application with the NPPO of Spain and provide all required information to ensure that relevant phytosanitary requirements are being met.
- B. Production sites must use integrated pest management in accordance with recognized production standards (Integrated Pest Management guides published by the NPPO of Spain). The production sites must be identified by its SIGPAC² code. The management of the production site must provide adequate information and guarantees as regards identity preservation and traceability of the fruit harvested and must maintain records of control measures taken.
- C. Each production site must identify a contact person with proven experience in phytosanitary controls.

6.2 Phytosanitary Measures in production sites

i. Cultural measures:

Green pruning by the producer in order to facilitate ventilation and exposition of the bunches.

ii. Trapping:

- (a) At least 1 (one) trap every 5 hectares will be installed for monitoring *L. botrana* since the onset of the flowering period until harvest. Traps will be checked weekly.
- (b) Traps will be installed for monitoring the flight of *Lobesia botrana* adults, which allows to obtain a reliable flight curve of the moth and its normally 3 generations. Trap catches main aim is to determine the start time of field samplings. The moment to

¹ It is mandatory for producers to register every action taken during the crop management.

² Agricultural Plots Geographical Information System that identifies each production site with a unique code (SIGPAC code). These codes have the following pattern:
Province:Municipality:Aggregate:Zone:Polygon:Parcel:Enclosure (e.g: 30:3:0:0:1:1:1), and can be consulted in the following webpage: <http://sigpac.mapama.gob.es/feqa/visor/>

adopt control measures will depend on the tolerance thresholds established in 6.2.iv.b which are not related to trap captures.

iii. *Surveillance:*

- (a) In every generation of the moth, a sample of 100 bunches (10 bunches per 10 grapevines) per production site will be observed by the producer in order to detect eggs or larvae. This sampling is performed taking bunches from grapevines located along the production site. Fruit sampling shall include areas of the vineyard most likely to be invaded by the moth, for example the perimeter of the vineyard when the moth is introduced from an external source. Seven days before harvesting, damages of *L. botrana* shall be monitored by sampling. The sampling results will be recorded in the field notebook and signed by the professional qualify advisor.
- (b) Upon detection of eggs laid or presence of damage of *L. botrana* in fruits during the monitoring carried out throughout the bunch growing period, phytosanitary treatments shall be applied. In case of detection 7 days before harvesting, the production site will not be eligible for export during the remainder of the exporting season.
- (c) Monitoring records must be kept and made available to the NPPO of Spain.

iv. *Treatments:*

- (a) Treatments will be performed only with registered products authorized by Spain for the pest in this crop. Its application must respect the guidelines included in labels to ensure that the levels of pesticide residues established by the European Union and the World Health Organization are not exceeded. It will also respect Brazil import tolerances.
- (b) Treatments could be applied under the following intervention threshold:
 - During 1st generation: 10% of bunches affected (eggs laid and/or presence of damage by larvae).
 - During 2nd and 3rd generations: 5% of bunches affected (eggs laid and/or presence of damage by larvae).
- (c) In case of using mating disruption as a biotechnical control, dispensers will be installed before flowering and maintained until harvesting, reinforcing the borders of the vineyards. The same intervention thresholds above mentioned would be considered.

6.3 Procedures to approve "packinghouses"

- A. Packinghouses interested to export to Brazil shall file an application with the NPPO of Spain and provide all necessary information to ensure that hygiene conditions and phytosanitary requirements specified in this SA are being met.
- B. Packinghouses must be registered with a unique identification code (Nº RGSEAA³). The management of the packinghouse must provide adequate information and guarantees as

³ General Sanitary Registry of Food and Food Industries (RGSEAA) where industries and factories where plant origin food is processed must be inscribed in, that identifies each packinghouse with a unique code (RGSEAA code) These codes have the following pattern: ##.#####/Province (eg: 21.1234/MU), and can be consulted in the following web page: https://rqsa-web-aesan.mscbs.es/rqsa/formulario_principal.js.jsp



regards identity preservation and traceability of the fruit harvested and must maintain records of control measures taken.

- C. Each packinghouse must identify a contact person to the NPPO.

6.4 Phytosanitary Measures in packinghouses

Risk Mitigation System in the packinghouse, will include the following risk management measures:

- A. For export to Brazil only accept fruit from production sites registered under this SA.
- B. The grading/packing line must be dedicated to grading/packing fruit for export to Brazil or the line must be washed with water or receive an equivalent treatment prior to grading/packing fruit intended for export to Brazil.
- C. Provide adequate training to employees to be familiar with phytosanitary procedures and *L. botrana*. Ensure that employees report any finding of *L. botrana* to the packinghouse contact point and subsequently to the NPPO.
- D. The grapes will be selected, culled and sorted to ensure that fruits are free of *Lobesia botrana* and according to the requirements of cleanliness established in the INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Nº 26, DE 08 DE MAIO DE 2020 issued by the Secretaria De Defesa Agropecuária of Brazil.

An active sampling of fruit shall take place in the processing line of the packinghouse. Graphic information on the identification and damage of all biological stages of *Lobesia botrana* will be arranged and placed at the appropriate points of fruit management.

- E. If *L. botrana* is detected in the packinghouse, the lot will not be eligible for export.
- F. Separate the fruit packed for export to Brazil from fruit intended for other destinations. Packaged fruit must be safeguarded from infestation by *Lobesia botrana*.

6.5 Pre-export inspections

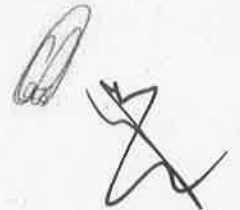
Pre-export inspections will be included in the Risk Mitigation System:

- A. Pre-export inspections are to be performed exclusively by NPPO inspectors prior to shipping.
- B. Inspections percentages and procedures will be performed in accordance with ISPM No. 31.
- C. Only fruit found free from *Lobesia botrana* will be eligible for certification.

6.6 Phytosanitary documentation and certification

- A. Traceability of packed fruit:

Grape boxes presented for pre-export inspection must be marked with an identifiable lot identification number (including SIGPAC code), which will be traceable to the production site where they were harvested and the identification code (Nº RGSEAA) of the



packinghouse which will be traceable to the packinghouse where the consignment where manufactured. This identity must be maintained until the fruit arrives in Brazil.

B. Phytosanitary certification:

The NPPO of Spain will issue a phytosanitary export certificate attesting compliance with this SA and freedom from *Lobesia botrana* with the following Additional Declaration:

"O envio não apresenta risco quarentenário com respeito *Lobesia botrana*, considerando a aplicação do sistema integrado de medidas para diminuição do risco, oficialmente supervisionado e acordado com o país importador".

7. Record keeping

Records of control measures taken both in the production sites and packinghouses, as well as other procedures such as inspections and control executed according to this SA, will be registered and kept for 2 years.

8. Non-compliance and Resulting Actions

A. Upon detection of live stages of *Lobesia botrana* in a consignment presented for import into Brazil, the NPPO of Brazil may reject the infested lot.

B. The Spanish NPPO will be notified immediately, providing all information necessary to investigate the non-compliance. Information will be provided following ISPM No. 13 Notification of emergency actions and non-compliance.

9. Duration and Review

Procedures herein established are subject to revision as situations warrant; however, they will remain in effect until revised by mutual agreement.

10. Effective Date

This SA is effective upon signature by the respective National Plant Protection Organization of Spain and Brazil.

NPPO of Brazil



Signature

01/12/2020

Date

NPPO of Spain



Signature

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Date: 21 de enero, 2021

